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LOCA-0015

Official Statement

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Los Angeles County, California

**BELMONT SHORE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT
FOR PARKING LOTS 1, 2 AND 3
IMPROVEMENT BONDS**

\$428,625.80

Issued Under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915

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MAY 31 1977

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bids to be received by the City Clerk of the City of Long Beach on or before
11:00 A.M., Tuesday, June 21, 1977 at the office of the City Clerk, Plaza Level
City Hall, 333 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90802.

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CITY OF LONG BEACH
CITY COUNCIL

Dr. Thomas J. Clark, *Mayor*

Wes Carroll, Jr.
Wallace Edgerton
Ernie Kell
Don Phillips

Russell Rubley
Eunice Sato
Renee B. Simon
James H. Wilson

CITY OFFICIALS

John E. Dever, *City Manager*

Leonard Putnam
City Attorney
G. Marchese
City Engineer

Robert C. Creighton
Assistant City Manager
Warren Heistand
Director of Finance
and
City Treasurer

Elaine F. Hamilton
City Clerk
Robert E. Fronke
City Auditor

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

O'Melveny & Myers, *Los Angeles*
Bond Counsel

[Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., *San Francisco and Los Angeles*
Financing Consultants]

Wells Fargo Bank, *Los Angeles*
Paying Agent

Public debts Munic Long Beach
Invest. Publ. secur.
Motor transp Parking " "
Public works Finance " "

THE DATE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS MAY 24, 1977

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INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

May 24, 1977

To Whom it May Concern:

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective purchasers of \$428,625.80 principal amount of bonds to be issued by the City of Long Beach pursuant to the Improvement Bond Act of 1915 for Belmont Shore Vehicle Parking District for Parking Lots 1, 2 and 3.

The material contained in this Official Statement was prepared by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., in the capacity of financing consultants in connection with the Assessment District project and the firm will receive compensation contingent upon the sale and delivery of bonds.

The legal opinion approving the validity of the Bonds will be furnished by O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, California, Bond Counsel. Bond counsel's participation in the review of this Official Statement has been limited to reviewing the statements of law and legal conclusions set forth under the heading "The Bonds".

At the time of payment for and delivery of the Bonds, the City will furnish the successful bidder a certificate signed by an appropriate officer of the City, acting in his official capacity, to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief and after reasonable investigation:

(a) Neither the Official Statement nor any amendment or supplement to it contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading;

(b) Since the date of the Official Statement, no event has occurred which should have been set forth in an amendment or supplement to the Official Statement;

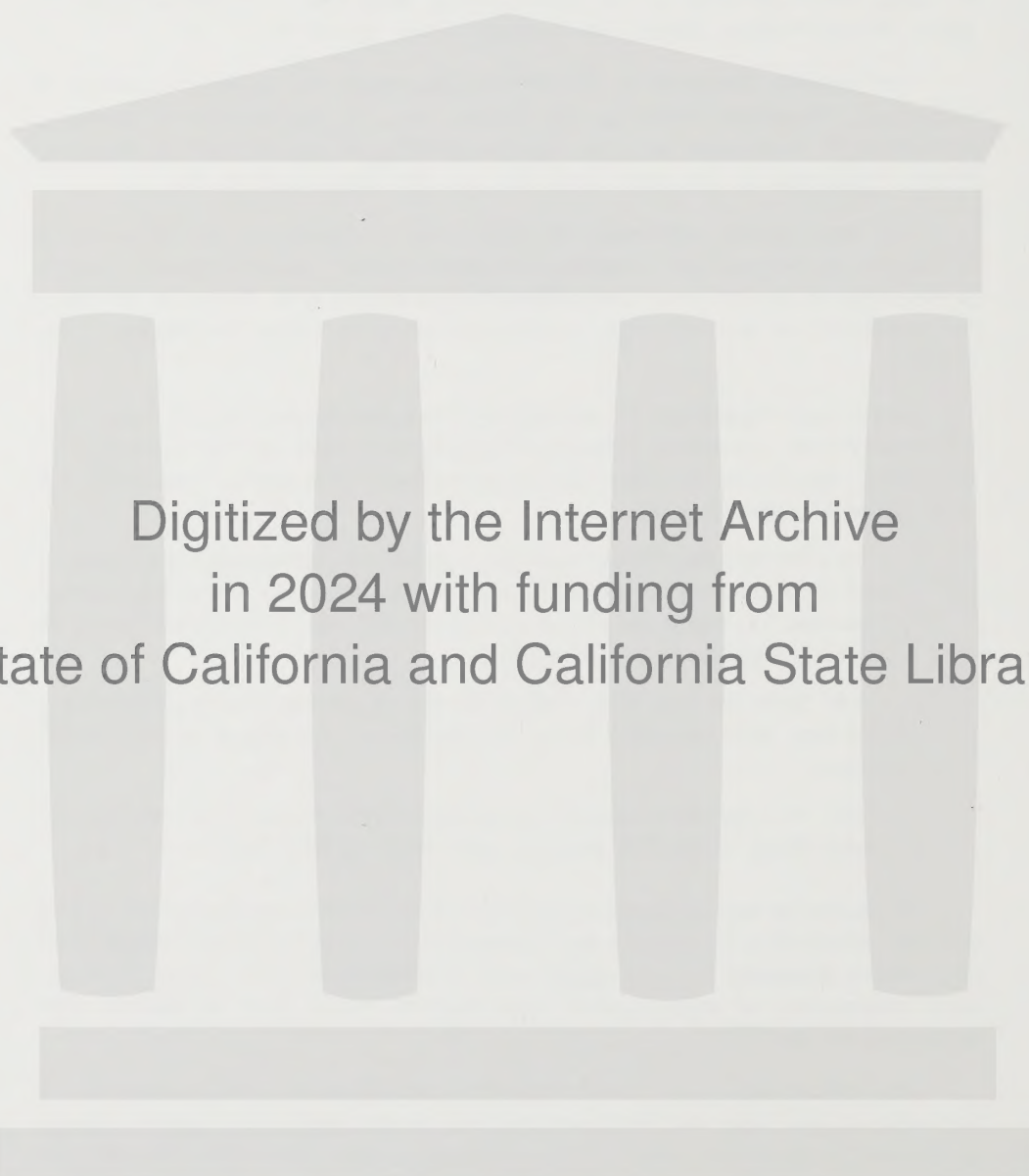
(c) Nor, has there been in any matter adverse change in the operation or financial affairs of the City since the date of the Official Statement.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement and any supplement or amendment, and if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the bonds by a person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

The execution and distribution of this Official Statement have been authorized by the City Council of the City of Long Beach.

Dr. Thomas J. Clark
Mayor
City of Long Beach



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INTRODUCTION

The City of Long Beach was originally incorporated in 1888, reincorporated in 1897, and has been governed as a charter city since 1907. The present charter was approved in 1921. The City operates under the council-manager form of government, with a nine-member City Council. Long Beach is currently the second largest city in Los Angeles County with an estimated population of over 355,000.

For many years Long Beach has been noted as a major industrial, oil producing and beach resort area of Southern California. The aircraft/aerospace products group is the most important industrial category in the Long Beach area. The Port of Long Beach ranks among the world's largest seaports and is the busiest port on the Pacific Coast.

The assessed valuation for the City of Long Beach for the 1976/77 fiscal year is \$1,497,527,657. Total 1976/77 tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation within the City's 82 tax rate areas range from \$12.1614 to \$14.1870 per \$100 assessed valuation.

The largest taxpayer is McDonald Douglas Corporation which has a 1976/77 net assessed valuation of \$40,170,410. This figure constitutes slightly more than three percent of the City's net taxable assessed valuation.

A summary of the City's tax rate delinquencies for the fiscal years 1970/71 through 1975/76 indicates that the average annual rate of current year delinquency was 1.14 percent.

As of June 30, 1977 the City of Long Beach has general obligation bonds outstanding issued for various municipal purposes amounting to \$9,000,000, revenue bonds in the amount of \$28,375,000, and lease revenue bonds in the amount of \$47,500,000.

The net direct debt of the City is only \$7,025,000. The ratio of gross direct debt to estimated market value of taxable property is .17 percent. The same ratio for net direct debt is only .13 percent. The ratio of gross direct and overlapping debt to estimated market value of taxable property is 1.01 percent.

The project is located in the southeastern area of the City of Long Beach in a section known as Belmont Shore. Belmont Shore encompasses a commercial and residential neighborhood. The commercial street, Second Street, bisects the

residential area carrying major traffic loads. The commercial properties facing Second Street are separated from the residential uses by 15-foot wide alleys paralleling Second Street.

The prime objectives of the project are to assist in the maintenance of the economic health of commercial enterprise on Second Street and to continue the economic viability of the commercial activity in Belmont Shore. The proposed parking lots will provide 74 new parking spaces to the area and will open an additional 34 to the general public.

A second objective of the project is to provide parking for the residents of the area. Presently, there is substantial competition between residential and commercial demands for on-street parking.

The project consists of the acquisition of twelve parcels of land for the construction of two parking lots and the modification of an existing parking lot.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$674,059.78. Bonds will be issued in the amount of \$428,625.80 which represents the unpaid assessments levied against the property. The balance of the project cost will be paid from city contributions and cash collections from the property owners within the assessment district.

The assessments to individual property owners were spread on the basis of the assessed value for land and improvements on each of the parcels considered to benefit from the construction of each parking lot.

The improvement proceedings for City of Long Beach, Belmont Shore Vehicle Parking District for Parking Lots 1, 2 and 3 are being conducted pursuant to the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 in accordance with the Resolution of Intention adopted by the City Council on February 22, 1977. The Bonds represent the unpaid assessments levied against

private property in the Assessment District in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, and will be issued pursuant to the Improvement Bond Act of 1915. These are the first bonds the City has issued under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915.

Under provisions of the Improvement Bond Act of 1915 installments of principal and interest sufficient to meet annual bond service are to be collected on the regular property tax bills sent to owners of property against which there are unpaid assessments. These annual installments are to be paid into the Redemption Fund which will be held by the Treasurer and used to pay bond principal and interest as they become due. The installments billed against each property each year represents a pro rata share of the total principal and interest coming due that year, based on the percentage which the unpaid assessment against the property bears to the total of unpaid assessments in connection with the project.

In the event of delinquencies in the payment of the property owner's installments, the City Council of the City of Long Beach is obligated to advance the amount of delinquencies to the Redemption Fund from any available funds. If the City does not have sufficient funds for this purpose, it is required to levy a tax in any amount, up to a maximum of 10 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The tax must be levied against all taxable properties in the City. The obligation to levy the tax, if required, continues each year until bond principal and interest are paid.

Based on the City's 1976/77 assessed valuation for revenue purposes, the estimated tax rate which would be required to be levied against all property in the City in order to raise an amount equal to the estimated annual bond service based on an estimated interest rate of 6.5 percent is \$0.0025 per \$100 assessed valuation.

THE BONDS

Authority for Issuance

The improvement proceedings for City of Long Beach, Belmont Shore Vehicle Parking District for Parking Lots 1, 2 and 3 (hereinafter referred to as the "Assessment District") are being conducted pursuant to the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 in accordance with the Resolution of Intention adopted by the City Council on February 22, 1977. The Bonds represent the unpaid assessments levied against private property in the Assessment District in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, and will be issued pursuant to the Improvement Bond Act of 1915.

Terms of Sale

Bids for the purchase of the Bonds will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Long Beach at 11:00 A.M., Tuesday, June 21, 1977 at the office of the City Clerk, Plaza Level, City Hall, 333 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90802, the Official Notice of Sale adopted by the City Council on May 24, 1977 provides for a maximum interest rate of eight percent (8%) and also provides that no bid for less than par will be considered. Further details as to the terms of sale are included in the Official Notice of Sale, a copy of which is enclosed in this official statement.

Registration

The coupon Bonds as originally issued may be registered as to principal and interest only.

Description of the Bonds

The \$428,625.80 principal amount of Bonds will be dated July 2, 1977, will be numbered 1 through 86 and will be issued in denominations of \$5,000, except for Bond Number 1, which will be issued in the denomination of \$3,625.80. The first six months interest on the Bonds will be payable on January 2, 1978. Interest will be payable semi-annually thereafter on July 2 and January 2 of each year. Both principal and interest are payable at the office of the City Treasurer in Long Beach, California or at the office of the paying agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., in Los Angeles, California. The Bonds will mature on July 2 of each of the years and in the amounts as shown in the Schedule of Maturities on the following page.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

Year	Principal Maturing July 2	Year	Principal Maturing July 2
1978	\$ 8,625.80	1991	\$15,000.00
1979	10,000.00	1992	15,000.00
1980	10,000.00	1993	20,000.00
1981	10,000.00	1994	20,000.00
1982	10,000.00	1995	20,000.00
1983	10,000.00	1996	20,000.00
1984	10,000.00	1997	25,000.00
1985	10,000.00	1998	25,000.00
1986	10,000.00	1999	25,000.00
1987	15,000.00	2000	30,000.00
1988	15,000.00	2001	30,000.00
1989	15,000.00	2002	35,000.00
1990	15,000.00		

Redemption of Bonds

Any Bond may be redeemed on any January 2 or July 2 prior to its fixed maturity date, at the option of the Treasurer of the City, upon giving 60 days prior notice, and upon payment of the principal amount thereof and interest accrued thereon to the date of redemption, plus a redemption premium of five percent (5%) of the principal amount thereof.

Legal Opinion

All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are subject to the approval of O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, California, bond counsel for the City of Long Beach in connection with the Assessment District project. The unqualified opinion of O'Melveny & Myers, approving the validity of said Bonds will be furnished to the successful bidder upon delivery of the Bonds at no charge, and a copy of said legal opinion will be printed on each Bond.

The statements of law and legal conclusions set forth in this official statement under the heading "The Bonds" have been reviewed by Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's employment is limited to a review of the legal proceedings required for the authorization of the Bonds and to rendering an opinion as to the validity of the Bonds and the exemption of interest on the Bonds from income taxation (see section hereof entitled "Tax Exempt Status"). The

opinion of Bond Counsel will not consider or extend to any documents, agreements, representations, offering circulars or other material of any kind concerning the Bonds, including this official statement, not mentioned in this paragraph.

Tax Exempt Status

In the opinion of the Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is exempt from income taxes of the United States of America under present federal income tax laws and also from personal income taxes of the State of California under present state income tax laws.

Purpose of the Bonds

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds together with cash collections will be used to finance the construction and acquisition of parking lots.

Eligibility for National Banks

A request has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency for a ruling that the Bonds are eligible for purchase, dealing in, underwriting and unlimited holding by national banks. An answer is expected prior to the sale date of the Bonds.

Security of the Bonds

Under provisions of the Improvement Bond Act of 1915 installments of principal and interest sufficient to meet annual bond service are to be collected on the regular property tax bills sent to owners of property against which there are unpaid assessments. These annual installments are to be paid into the Redemption Fund which will be held by the Treasurer and used to pay bond principal and interest as they become due. The installments billed against each property each year represents a pro rata share of the total principal and interest coming due that year, based on the percentage which the unpaid assessment against the property bears to the total of unpaid assessments in connection with the project.

In the event of delinquencies in the payment of the property owner's installments, the City Council of the City of Long Beach is obligated to advance the amount of delinquencies to the Redemption Fund from any available funds. If the City does not have sufficient funds for this purpose, it is required to levy a tax in any amount, up to a maximum of 10 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The tax must be levied

against all taxable properties in the City. The obligation to levy the tax, if required, continues each year until bond principal and interest are paid.

Based on the City's 1976/77 assessed valuation for revenue purposes, the estimated tax rate which would be required to be levied against all property in the City in order to raise an amount equal to the estimated annual bond service based on an estimated

interest rate of 6.5 percent is \$0.0025 per \$100 assessed valuation.

Estimated Annual Bond Service

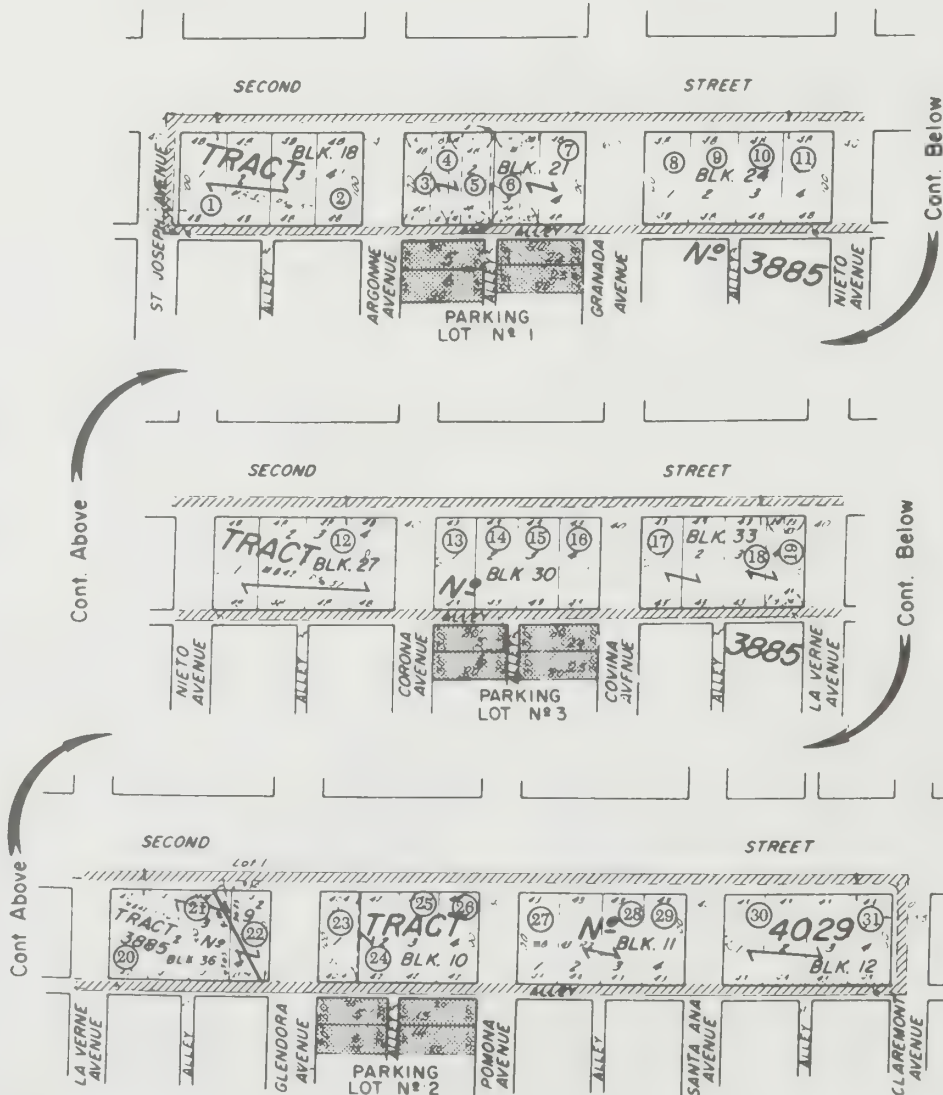
Table 1 shows the estimated annual bond service for the Bonds based on an estimated interest rate of 6.5 percent.

Table 1

**CITY OF LONG BEACH
BELMONT SHORE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT
FOR PARKING LOTS 1, 2 AND 3
Estimated Annual Bond Service**

Year Ending July 2	Principal Outstanding	Estimated Interest at 6.5%	Principal Maturing July 2	Estimated Annual Bond Service
1978	\$428,625.80	\$ 27,860.68	\$ 8,625.80	\$ 36,486.48
1979	420,000.00	27,300.00	10,000.00	37,300.00
1980	410,000.00	26,650.00	10,000.00	36,650.00
1981	400,000.00	26,000.00	10,000.00	36,000.00
1982	390,000.00	25,350.00	10,000.00	35,350.00
1983	380,000.00	24,700.00	10,000.00	34,700.00
1984	370,000.00	24,050.00	10,000.00	34,050.00
1985	360,000.00	23,400.00	10,000.00	33,400.00
1986	350,000.00	22,750.00	10,000.00	32,750.00
1987	340,000.00	22,100.00	15,000.00	37,100.00
1988	325,000.00	21,125.00	15,000.00	36,125.00
1989	310,000.00	20,150.00	15,000.00	35,150.00
1990	295,000.00	19,175.00	15,000.00	34,175.00
1991	280,000.00	18,200.00	15,000.00	33,200.00
1992	265,000.00	17,225.00	15,000.00	32,225.00
1993	250,000.00	16,250.00	20,000.00	36,250.00
1994	230,000.00	14,950.00	20,000.00	34,950.00
1995	210,000.00	13,650.00	20,000.00	33,650.00
1996	190,000.00	12,350.00	20,000.00	32,350.00
1997	170,000.00	11,050.00	25,000.00	36,050.00
1998	145,000.00	9,425.00	25,000.00	34,425.00
1999	120,000.00	7,800.00	25,000.00	32,800.00
2000	95,000.00	6,175.00	30,000.00	36,175.00
2001	65,000.00	4,225.00	30,000.00	34,225.00
2002	35,000.00	2,275.00	35,000.00	37,275.00
TOTAL		\$444,185.68	\$428,625.80	\$872,811.48

MAP N° 842
 ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM OF
BELMONT SHORE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT
FOR PARKING LOTS 1,2,3
 ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
 CITY OF LONG BEACH, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 JOB N° 2236



- LEGEND
- SHOWS BOUNDARIES OF ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
 - NUMBER OF EACH PARCEL OF LAND TO BE SPECIALLY ASSESSED IS SHOWN
 - DENOTES LOTS OR PORTIONS OF LOTS COMBINED UNDER ON ASSESSMENT
 - SHOWS THE LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED AND IMPROVED FOR PUBLIC PARKING PLACES

THE PROJECT

Project Location

The Assessment District is located in the southeastern area of the City of Long Beach in a section known as Belmont Shore. Belmont Shore encompasses a commercial and residential neighborhood. The commercial street, Second Street, bisects the residential area carrying major traffic loads. The commercial properties facing Second Street are separated from the residential uses by 15-foot wide alleys paralleling Second Street.

The Belmont Shore business district consists of a mix of community and regionally oriented shopping with grocery stores, drug stores, specialty shops, restaurants, and branch bank facilities. Belmont Shore is noted for the intimate character of the area, the limited size and scale of the shopping area, the mix of local community facilities and the walk-in support of the neighborhood.

Project Objectives

The prime objectives of the project are to assist in the maintenance of the economic health of commercial enterprise on Second Street and to continue the economic viability of the intimate commercial activity in Belmont Shore. The proposed parking lots will provide 74 new parking spaces to the area and will open an additional 34 to the general public. The project will partially alleviate the current parking insufficiency, and may, to a limited extent, reduce traffic congestion on Second Street. The project is critical at this time in that substantial amounts of competitive commercial activity are being constructed on nearby Pacific Coast Highway.

A second objective of the project is to provide parking for the residents of the area. Due to a lack of adequate parking for residential units in Belmont Shore, many residents are forced to park their cars on the street. This results in substantial competi-

tion between residential and commercial demands for on-street parking. The total 108 parking spaces are anticipated to be available to residents during non-business hours and will alleviate the demand for residential and visitor parking in the immediate area.

The final objective of the project is to assist traffic flow on Second Street. Traffic is currently congested during business hours due to insufficient parking and the necessary "search and find" methods required by the parallel parking on Second Street.

Project Description

The project consists of the acquisition of twelve parcels of land for the construction of two parking lots and the modification of an existing parking lot. Seven of these parcels contain single family dwelling units, one contains a duplex, and four are improved as parking lots. The dwellings that occupy the site will be removed, and the existing parking lot redesigned to conform to the standards of the City established parking districts.

The parcels will be paved with asphaltic material. Concrete driveways, wheel bumpers, lighting systems and cinder block walls will be installed. Stall lines and directional lines and arrows will be painted as well as appropriate informational signs. Sidewalks, curbs and gutters will be removed, constructed and reconstructed as required.

Environmental Review

The Environmental Impact Report was prepared by the Environmental Studies Division, Long Beach Department of City Planning. After reviewing the available information, the staff concluded that although certain irreversible environmental impacts will occur (principally the loss of nine dwelling units), the overall impact of the project is of a beneficial nature. Approval of the project was recommended subject to certain conditions involved with appearance and design (mostly landscaping requirements). The environmental impact report was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970.

The Assessment District is located within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Regional Conservation Commission. The application for a permit pursuant to the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act of 1972 to acquire and improve the parking lots was granted by the South Coast Regional Conserva-

tion Commission at a public hearing held on July 26, 1976. The Commission found, among other things, that the project would not have a substantial adverse environmental or ecological effect.

Estimated Project Costs

A summary of the estimated project costs is presented below.

CITY OF LONG BEACH BELMONT SHORE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT FOR PARKING LOTS 1, 2 AND 3

Estimated Project Costs

Acquisition Costs	\$555,371.18
Improvement Costs	87,488.60
Incidental Expenses	31,200.00
Total Project Costs	674,059.78
City Contribution	\$167,905.58
Bond Proceeds	428,625.80
Cash Collections	77,528.40
Total Sources of Funds ...	\$674,059.78

Construction bids were received on March 16, 1977. The low bidder was Blystone Co. of Orange, California with a bid of \$87,488.60. The City Council has awarded the contract to Blystone Co.

The City Engineer has charge of the construction and improvement of public parking lots and performs all of the duties of the "Superintendent of Streets" as required under the provisions of the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, and executes all contracts authorized or awarded by the City Council.

Method of Assessment

The assessment was spread on the basis of the assessed value for land and improvements on each of the parcels considered to benefit from the construc-

tion of each parking lot. Assessments are limited to not more than 50% of the assessed value of land and improvements for each parcel as shown on the County's assessment roll. The portion of the assessment district between St. Joseph and Nieto used the 1975/76 assessor's roll, between Nieto and La Verne the 1972/73 assessor's roll, and between La Verne and Claremont the 1973/74 assessor's roll.

As a matter of policy the City Council has attempted to reduce the costs to individual property owners as much as possible for this project. It was decided to issue bonds under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915 in order to secure the lowest possible interest rates and annual debt service. These are the first improvement bonds the City has issued under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915.

The City Council authorized on February 22, 1977, an initial contribution which will cover all costs of the project not covered by the amount assessed against properties in the Assessment District. The amount of the City's initial contribution is estimated to be \$167,905.58.

The Council previously adopted a motion on October 29, 1974 pledging that unappropriated parking revenues held for future development be used to offset the project costs and that the parking meter revenues received in Belmont Shore be used to offset the annual debt service costs for assessments levied against property in the Belmont Shore Vehicle Parking District. The motion to use parking revenues to reduce the property owners annual payments is a statement of policy which is not binding if a future councilmanic body would decide to implement a change.

Comparison of Assessments and Assessed Values

The list on the following page compares the amount of the assessments with the 1976/77 assessed values of land and improvements for parcels with unpaid assessments.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

BELMONT SHORE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT FOR PARKING LOTS 1, 2 AND 3

Comparison of Assessments and Assessed Values

Assessment and Diagram No.	Assessor's Parcel No.	Unpaid Assessment	1976/77 Assessed Value			Value/Lien Ratio
			Land	Improvements	Total	
1	7247-002-001	\$ 35,375.00	\$ 58,250	\$ 12,500	\$ 70,750	8.00
3	7247-003-001	11,975.00	17,250	6,700	23,950	8.00
4	7247-003-002	12,312.50	16,000	8,625	24,625	8.00
5	7247-003-003	11,837.50	15,500	8,175	23,675	8.00
6	7247-003-004	11,612.50	15,500	7,725	23,225	8.00
7	7247-003-005	26,250.00	37,500	15,000	52,500	8.00
8	7247-004-001	17,125.00	24,000	11,175	35,175	8.22
9	7247-004-002	15,000 00	20,400	9,600	30,000	8.00
10	7247-004-003	20,250.00	20,400	20,100	40,500	8.00
11	7247-004-004	16,087.50	24,000	8,175	32,175	8.00
12	7247-005-046	90,750.00	88,750	105,000	193,750	8.54
13	7247-006-001	10,950 00	20,425	4,200	24,625	9.00
14	7247-006-002	9,375.00	17,750	4,800	22,550	9.62
15	7247-006-003	9,275.00	17,750	4,250	22,000	9.49
16	7247-006-004	10,125.00	19,875	4,425	24,300	9.6
17	7247-007-001	18,375.00	34,500	5,200	39,700	8.64
21	7247-008-002	17,222.13	30,500	16,250	46,750	10.86
22	7247-008-004	7,380.91	17,925	5,400	23,325	12.64
23	7247-009-001	8,406.91	17,675	7,575	25,250	12.01
24	7247-009-002	8,532.54	15,250	8,150	23,400	10.97
25	7247-009-003	8,773.34	15,225	9,950	25,175	11.48
26	7247-009-004	11,484.90	18,375	21,625	40,000	13.93
27	7245-001-001	8,427.85	17,200	5,900	23,100	10.96
28	7245-001-002	13,861.46	31,250	21,600	52,850	15.25
29	7245-001-003	10,113.42	16,650	10,725	27,375	10.83
31	7245-002-002	7,747.34	15,575	7,150	22,725	11.73
	Total	\$428,625.80	\$643,475	\$349,975	\$993,450	



The Long Beach Convention Center Complex. Seen clockwise starting from the Arena in the center is the Exhibit Hall, Concert Hall and Auditorium, Plaza and Parking Structure.

Long Beach News Bureau Photo

FINANCIAL DATA

Assessed Valuation

The City of Long Beach uses the facilities of Los Angeles County for the assessment and collection of taxes for city purposes. City taxes are assessed and collected at the same times and on the same tax rolls as are county, school, and special district taxes. Taxes are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively.

The State Board of Equalization reported the 1976/77 Los Angeles County valuations to average 27.5 percent of full value, except for public utility property, which is assessed by the state at 25 percent of full value.

Under California law, two additional types of exemptions were authorized beginning in the tax year 1969/70. The first of these exempts 50 percent of the assessed valuation of business inventories from taxation. The second provides an exemption of \$1,750 of the assessed valuation of an owner-occupied dwelling for which application has been made to the County Assessor. Under a recently enacted constitutional amendment, the California Legislature can raise this exemption.

Revenue estimated to be lost to local taxing agencies due to such exemptions is reimbursed from state sources. The reimbursement is based upon total taxes due upon these exempt values and therefore is not reduced by any amount for estimated delinquencies.

Summarized below is the assessed valuation of the City of Long Beach for the most recent five-year period, before provision for the two exemptions described above. Reimbursable exemptions for 1967/77 are as follows: homeowners, \$100,685,505; business inventories, \$84,316,985.

There are 82 tax rate areas in the City of Long Beach. Total 1976/77 tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in these various areas range from \$12.1614 to \$14.1870.

The City's largest tax rate area in assessed valuation is Tax Rate Area 5500 (1976/77 assessed valuation \$479,411,890). All tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in this tax rate area for the past five years are presented in the tabulation on page 12.

Largest Taxpayer

No single taxpayer accounts for five percent of the City's total assessed valuation. The largest taxpayer is McDonnell Douglas Corporation, which has a 1976/77 net assessed valuation of \$40,170,410, or slightly more than three percent of the City's net taxable assessed valuation. Taxes billed by the County for the current fiscal year are in excess of \$5.3 million for local operations of McDonnell Douglas.

As described in a later section of this Official Statement, the Douglas Aircraft Co., a unit of McDon-

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Assessed Valuations

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Secured Roll	\$ 888,229,525	\$ 928,026,780	\$1,032,359,795	\$1,087,975,335	\$1,187,276,215
Unsecured Roll	158,633,259	121,146,334	130,372,243	210,226,103	182,983,882
Utility Roll	100,123,210	106,341,280	112,294,140	119,947,290	127,267,560
	\$1,146,985,994	\$1,155,514,394	\$1,275,026,178	\$1,418,148,728	\$1,497,527,657
Redevelopment Projects①	\$ 1,532,670	\$ 1,974,550	\$ 3,562,925	\$ 4,016,720	\$ 89,665,950

① Taxes on these assessed valuations are not available for general city purposes.

Source: County Auditor-Controller.

nell Douglas, manufactures commercial aircraft, and has been established in Long Beach for over 35 years. The McDonnell Douglas Automation Co. also has operations in Long Beach. The McDonnell Douglas Corporation is headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri.

Tax Rates, Tax Levies, and Delinquencies

A detailed summary of the City's tax rate for the fiscal years 1972/73 through 1976/77 and the composition of the total rate by all taxing jurisdictions for the largest tax rate area in the City for the same period is presented below.

The following tabulation presents a six-year summary of the City's secured tax levies and delinquencies. Levies and delinquencies are for city taxes only. For the six-year period, the average annual rate of current year delinquency was 1.14 percent.

Secured City Tax Levies and Delinquencies

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Levy	Delinquent June 30	Percent Delinquent
1970/71	\$17,296,778	\$191,079	1.10%
1971/72	17,761,520	215,262	1.21
1972/73	18,475,877	170,218	0.92
1973/74	18,078,795	195,559	1.08
1974/75	21,141,794	297,680	1.41
1975/76	22,129,869	252,317	1.14

Source: County Auditor-Controller.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

City Tax Rates

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
General Government	\$1.38744	\$1.52853	\$1.62145	\$1.57329	\$1.59673
Library .....	.19502	.20327	.19056	.21280	.29018
Band .....	.03640	.02090	.03682	.03791	.03288
Recreation .....	.22490	.24350	.24493	.24391	.24624
Parks .....	.10000	—	—	—	—
Transportation .....	.03354	—	.01536	.01662	.01516
Total	\$1.97730	\$1.99620	\$2.01912	\$2.08453	\$2.18119

Source: City of Long Beach.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Total Tax Rates

Tax Rate Area 5500

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
County	\$ 4.0272	\$ 3.8652	\$ 4.3544	\$ 4.5185	\$ 4.4576
Schools	5.1760	5.2143	5.2817	5.4336	5.4001
Special Districts .....	.7004	.7208	.6879	.6921	.6687
City	1.9773	1.9962	2.1091	2.0845	2.1812
Total Rate	\$11.8809	\$11.7965	\$12.4331	\$12.7287	\$12.7076

Source: County Auditor-Controller.

Revenues and Expenditures

The City uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for general governmental funds. The full accrual basis of accounting is used by Utility and Working Capital funds. Cost accounting systems are maintained in a number of City departments where it is desirable to allocate direct charges, pay-

roll burden and administrative overhead costs to functions, programs, activities, or jobs.

A summary of the City's governmental revenues and expenditures for the past five fiscal years and the city budget for 1967/77 are presented below in Table 2. Fund balances as of June 30, 1976 are presented on the following page.

Table 2

CITY OF LONG BEACH

General Governmental Operations

Revenues and Expenditures

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Budget 1976/77
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$19,729,140	\$21,232,160	\$20,052,742	\$23,131,396	\$24,581,442	\$ 27,876,097
Sales Taxes	7,933,580	8,761,639	10,285,755	11,066,797	10,940,730	11,800,000
Other Taxes	8,918,115	8,887,431	8,974,187	11,303,393	12,364,637	13,103,650
Licenses and Permits .	1,509,473	1,809,569	1,699,668	1,912,250	2,805,567	3,666,650
Fines and Forfeitures	2,207,042	2,448,467	2,212,345	2,056,173	2,692,144	3,036,000
Use of Money and						
Property	1,578,219	1,925,728	2,901,229	3,995,367	3,621,418	3,916,225
From Other Agencies	10,094,292	10,816,281	13,290,985	16,287,569	15,635,140	19,305,091
Service Charges	1,380,803	1,420,459	1,601,870	1,655,322	2,060,257	2,577,150
Refuse Collection						
Charges	2,326,722	2,308,434	2,704,593	3,207,915	3,076,097	3,300,000
Oil Sales and Royalties	1,912,761	1,925,843	2,022,053	1,376,236	1,122,054	1,916,900
Miscellaneous	368,149	292,564	362,430	372,846	390,236	415,450
Interfund Transactions	10,230,384	10,627,907	10,734,531	12,406,123	15,392,193	17,878,336
Gas Department	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,500,000	3,850,000	4,500,000	5,250,000
Total Revenues .	\$71,238,680	\$75,556,482	\$80,342,388	\$92,621,387	\$99,181,915	\$114,041,549
Expenditures						
General Government .	\$ 4,457,640	\$ 4,437,249	\$ 4,987,844	\$ 5,037,027	\$ 7,982,437	\$ 12,364,951
Public Safety	19,458,141	21,688,014	23,977,433	27,310,336	38,381,123	41,307,935
Streets and Highways .	6,271,024	6,800,924	6,152,399	8,272,541	6,889,357	11,643,742
Sanitation	4,252,299	4,448,419	4,678,365	5,355,303	6,422,608	7,334,313
Public Service,						
Engineering	6,155,081	6,583,723	7,324,691	9,524,253	12,466,662	14,792,834
Public Health	1,408,036	1,573,777	1,876,207	2,576,026	3,166,195	3,712,811
Recreation and Culture	7,418,400	7,649,327	7,986,931	9,355,259	10,946,061	12,055,677
Libraries	2,230,852	2,301,982	2,517,181	2,667,926	2,993,680	4,304,618
Special Projects	1,824,192	1,900,000	1,470,000	3,282,957	927,500	625,431
Other Operating						
Expense	5,197,768	5,880,507	5,985,382	5,703,290	2,941,974	5,562,691
Debt Service	1,701,625	1,663,500	1,625,375	1,587,250	1,548,156	1,508,438
Retirement						
Compensation	9,177,628	9,986,182	11,254,794	12,511,068	5,249,799	5,194,925
Total						
Expenditures . .	\$69,552,686	\$74,913,604	\$79,836,602	\$93,183,236	\$99,915,552	\$120,408,366

Source: City Finance Department.

CITY OF LONG BEACH**General Governmental Operations****Fund Balances as of June 30, 1976**

Fund	Balance
General Purpose	\$ 2,855,533
Library	64,925
Band	3,083
Recreation	39,170
Park Improvement	243,665
Bond Redemption & Interest	4,126,466
Traffic Safety	213,711
Gas Tax	3,312,796
Special Aviation	29,426
Special Advertising	66,122
Special Golf	330,880
Public Improvements Reserve	4,777
Insurance	419
Parking and Business Improvement ..	92,916
Total	\$11,383,889

Bonded Indebtedness

As of June 30, 1977, the City of Long Beach has general obligation bonds outstanding issued for various municipal purposes amounting to \$9,000,000, revenue bonds in the amount of \$28,375,000, and lease revenue bonds in the amount of \$47,500,000, as shown in the following summary. A statement of the City's direct and overlapping bonded indebtedness is presented in Table 3 on the opposite page.

City Employee Retirement Plans

The City entered into a contract on July 1, 1950 with the Public Employees' Retirement System, (P.E.R.S.) State of California, for retirement coverage. The retirement plan, as amended, allows simultaneous coverage of eligible employees under P.E.R.S. and Social Security with the exception that

CITY OF LONG BEACH**Bonded Indebtedness**

Type of Bond	Authorized	Issued	Final Maturity	Outstanding 6/30/77
General Obligation:				
Improvements	\$12,525,000	\$12,525,000	1983	\$ 5,975,000
Water	3,600,000	3,600,000	1983	2,200,000
Fire	1,275,000	1,275,000	1987	825,000
Total General Obligation Bonds				\$ 9,000,000
Revenue Bonds:				
Harbor	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	1991	\$24,770,000 ^①
Gas	3,850,000	3,850,000	1994	3,605,000
Total Revenue Bonds				\$28,375,000
Lease Revenue Bonds:				
Civic Center	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	2006	\$36,000,000
Parking Authority	11,500,000	11,500,000	2001	11,500,000
Total Lease Revenue Bonds				\$47,500,000

① Does not include \$21,900,000 Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds issued November 1972, to refund \$21,250,000 Harbor Revenue Bonds on May 15, 1980.

Source: Finance Department, City of Long Beach.

Table 3

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt

Estimated Population (1976)	355,000	
1976/77 Assessed Valuation	\$1,497,527,657	
Estimated Market Value	5,491,834,000 ^①	
	Percent Applicable ^②	Debt Applicable May 10, 1977
Los Angeles County	5.203%	\$ 1,021,817 ^③
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	5.200	24,323,000
Metropolitan Water District	3.286	17,620,846
Sanitation District No. 3	86.600	779,400
Sanitation District No. 19	32.652	997,518
Long Beach Unified School District	87.191	1,085,528
Paramount Unified School District	10.608	105,019
Other School Districts, High School Districts and Junior College Districts	Less than 1½ %	306,153
City of Long Beach	100.	9,225,000 ^④
TOTAL GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT ..		\$55,464,281
Less: City water bonds (100% self-supporting)		2,200,000
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$53,264,281

	Ratio to	1976/77 Assessed Valuation ^②	Estimated Market Value	Per Capita
Assessed Valuation				\$4,218
Gross Direct Debt .....	.62%		.17%	26
Net Direct Debt .....	.48		.13	20
Gross Direct and Overlapping Debt	3.75		1.01	156
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	3.60		.97	150

① The State Board of Equalization reports that 1976/77 Los Angeles County assessed valuations average 27.5 percent of full value. Public utility property (\$127,267,560) is assessed at 25 percent of full value.

② Per cent applicable and ratios based upon a 1976/77 assessed valuation of \$1,478,707,868 which reflects adjustments for Redevelopment Project Areas.

③ Does not include City's share of Los Angeles County Building Authorities' bonds (\$10,138,134) and City's share of Los Angeles County lease-purchase obligations in the amount of \$12,389,069.

④ Does not include revenue bonds or the City of Long Beach-Los Angeles County Civic Center Authority Revenue Bonds (\$36,000,000) or the Parking Authority of the City of Long Beach 1974 Lease Revenue Bonds (\$11,500,000). Annual rent payments for the Civic Center Bonds is \$2,636,755 payable August 1, 1976 through August 1, 2005. The annual rent for the 1974 Lease Revenue Bonds is \$1,025,750 payable September 1, 1977 through September 1, 2000. The City's rent liability for the 1977 Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds will commence after October 1, 1984 and will be in the same amount (\$1,025,750) as for the 1974 Lease Revenue Bonds.

City's Share of Authorized and Unsold Bonds:

Metropolitan Water District	\$11,993,900
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	2,805,400

the Police and Fire Safety Personnel are exempt from Social Security. City contribution rates for miscellaneous members, effective July 1, 1976, for P.E.R.S. and Social Security are 20.41%. The miscellaneous employee contributes 7% for P.E.R.S. and 5.85% for Social Security. For Safety members, contribution rates are 27.082% for the City and 9% for Police and Fire members. Service retirement benefits under P.E.R.S. depend upon age, years of service, highest average salary for 12 consecutive months, and the retirement option selected. At July 1, 1975, the City had 6,000 active, inactive, and retired miscellaneous members and 1,457 safety members.

The City has "depooled" status with the system, i.e., the City account is handled as a separate entity within the overall P.E.R.S. system. The unfunded liability for miscellaneous members at June 30, 1975 was reported at \$98¾ million. The City's current contribution includes an amortization rate of 7.823% to completely eliminate the unfunded liability by July 1, 2000. In regard to safety members, the unfunded liability was reported at \$58½ million. This liability will also be amortized by July 1, 2000 using a rate of 11.180%.

The City has 219 Fire and 207 Police Department personnel receiving pension benefits under a City administered plan pursuant to Section 187 of the City Charter prior to its repeal. In addition, there are 33 employees working who are entitled to receive future retirement benefits. Benefits are generally 50% of the annual salary of the rank or position held one year prior to the date of retirement. There are no contributions from participating employees nor a sinking fund. The City appropriates sufficient funds to cover retirement obligations during the current fiscal year. Pension payments totaled \$4,851,799 during 1975/76. The unfunded liability of the plan has not been actuarially computed.

State Public Employees' Retirement System

Approximately one-third of the members are state personnel and the balance are public agency personnel. As of June 30, 1975 the System provided retirement, death and survivor benefits under 901 contracts for about 1,900 public agency employees (cities, counties, school districts, and other public agencies) with 356,517 members.

The System's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and the System's auditor is Coopers and Lybrand, Sacramento, California. Citicorp Investment Management, Inc., San Francisco, provides investment advisory services. The System's actuarial activities are conducted internally on a continuous basis, with an experience analysis being conducted no less than every four years. Benefit Technology (formerly Actuarial Systems, Inc.) of Santa Clara is the independent actuary for the System and may perform such an analysis in 1977.

Total assets of the System at June 30, 1975 were \$7,010,807,246, according to the annual audit. Of this amount, net assets of \$6,966,356,482 were available for benefits. Comparable figures for June 30, 1974 were \$6,233,968,821 and \$6,204,166,779, respectively. The unfunded obligation of the System was determined to be \$5,723,459,587 at June 30, 1975. This represents the present value of future state contributions and other member contributions. The total unfunded obligation does not take into account the provisions of Chapter 187, Statutes of 1975, which prescribed a new increased contribution rate by the state with respect to state miscellaneous members.

The amount of the respective unfunded liabilities will vary from time to time depending upon the actuarial assumptions utilized, rates of return and salary scales. The present System policy is designed to satisfy the unfunded obligation by the year 2000.

Employer-Employee Relations

Approximately 5,200 city employees are involved with employee bargaining units. The largest bargaining group is represented by the City Employees Association with 2,900 members. Other bargaining units include the Police Officers Association, Fire Fighters Association and Teamsters Local 911. Under provisions of the Meyers, Milias, Brown Act of California, formal contractual agreements are not executed between the City and the bargaining units. However, terms of the salary settlements are incorporated into memorandums of understanding. The present memorandums of agreement expire June 30, 1977. In recent years, there have been no strikes or work stoppages. The City of Long Beach has enjoyed a good working relationship with the various city employee labor organizations.

THE CITY

The City of Long Beach encompasses approximately 50 square miles of land area on the southern coast of Los Angeles County. The city center is 22 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, 450 miles south of San Francisco and 110 miles north of San Diego. For many years Long Beach has been noted as a major industrial, oil producing and beach resort area of Southern California. Long Beach is the second largest city in Los Angeles County and the sixth largest in California.

The Port of Long Beach and a number of large Federal installations impart strength to the local economy. The City has been successful in building a substantial tourist and convention business and is taking vigorous steps to augment this source of tax revenues. The City's climate is mild, with temperatures ranging from an average of 54 degrees in January to 72 degrees in July. Precipitation averages 10.25 inches per year.

Municipal Government

The City was originally incorporated in 1888, and after a short period of disincorporation, reincorporated on December 13, 1897. Since 1907 Long Beach has been governed as a charter city, the present charter having been adopted in 1921.

The City of Long Beach operates under the council-manager form of government, with a nine-member City Council. Councilmen are nominated by district, but elected at large for a three-year term, with the mayor and vice mayor being elected by the council from among its members. Other elective offices are City Auditor, City Attorney, and City Prosecutor.

At the November 1976 election, the people voted to change the city charter so that in March 1978 all City Council members will run for re-election together with all other candidates for the office. At that time terms of office will be changed from three to four years.

The City Manager is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Council. As administrative head of municipal government, he is responsible for

the efficient administration of all departments, except the elective offices noted above and three semi-autonomous commissions—the Civil Service Commission, Board of Water Commissioners, and Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Functions of city government are carried out by a staff of more than 4700 permanent employees and approximately 500 part-time employees, within 28 separate departments. The police department consists of 666 uniformed officers and 250 supporting personnel. The fire department consists of 22 fire stations housing 3 fire boats, 3 aircraft fire units, a foam unit, 4 aerial ladder trucks, 5 paramedic units, 18 pumpers, many inspector and Chief's cars and a total of 477 members. In 1973 the Department was awarded a "Class 1" rating for providing excellent fire protection to the community.

Paramedics are trained to treat heart emergencies, childbirth, drug overdose, shock, coma and other medical emergencies. Paramedics in the field may be in direct radio contact with a doctor at the Emergency Medical Care Program Center.

In August 1973 the City of Long Beach-Los Angeles County Civic Center Authority sold \$36,000,000 of revenue bonds to finance construction of a new 14-story City Hall and a new Main Library, and to acquire the existing 488-space underground Lincoln Park Garage. These structures, now occupied, are integrated elements of a planned Civic Center located in a downtown super-block. The new buildings are designed to blend with the existing Long Beach Public Safety Building and the Los Angeles County Courts Building in a park theme of multi-level open space.

Within the framework of the city's General Plan, orderly growth and development of the community is controlled by a three-step planning and budgetary process utilizing the following instruments: the Annual Budget, the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program, and the Long Range Financial Plan. The latter looks forward 15 years.

In 1931 a charter amendment was passed creating the Board of Water Commissioners and authorizing the City to join the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These decisions guaranteed an adequate water supply for the City.

The City's Gas Department represents an investment of more than \$48 million, including the Queen Mary Energy Plant which was purchased in 1972 from Ohio Energy Systems and provides chilled water and steam to the Queen Mary.



The City of Long Beach's new City Hall and Main Library. Included as a part of the Civic Center Complex is the City's Public Safety Building (not visible) and the Los Angeles County Courts Building which appears at the center left.

Long Beach News Bureau Photo

Population and Housing Characteristics

The City's June 1, 1976 population is estimated at 355,000 by the City Planning Department, which projects a population of 400,000 by 1990. The current population estimate represents a decline from the 1970 decennial census, occasioned by the closing of certain operations at the Naval Base in 1975, but is approximately 10,800 greater than the 1960 Federal Census. U.S. Census tabulations since 1940 are shown below. Additional 1970 Census data for the City, Los Angeles County and the State of California is presented in the following summary.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

U.S. Census Data

Year	Population	Percent Gain
1940	164,271	—
1950	250,767	52.7
1960	344,168	37.2
1970	358,879	4.3

As indicated, population growth rate was greatest during the World War II period and immediately thereafter. Since 1960 population has been generally stable. The projected rate of growth con-

tinues to show a stable to moderately increasing trend. It would be almost impossible for an area so heavily populated as Long Beach to sustain the growth rates of the postwar period. Population stability and expansion of employment opportunities, nevertheless, assure orderly and controllable growth for the City.

There were 159,123 housing units in the City at January 1, 1976, according to the County Regional Planning Department. This is 8,990 more than the number reported in the 1970 Census of Housing. During the six-year period, the proportion of single-family units declined from 58.5 percent to 55.3 percent of total units.

In 1970, the median value of owner-occupied homes in the City was \$23,000, compared with a statewide median of \$23,100 and \$24,300 throughout Los Angeles County.

Employment

As of January 1976 (latest estimate available), more than 147,000 persons were employed within the City of Long Beach, according to estimates by the State Department of Employment Development.

Over 22 percent of all employed persons in Long Beach are in manufacturing. The next largest sources of employment are government, services, and retail trade, as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

1970 CENSUS—POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE

	City of Long Beach	Los Angeles County	State of California
Population	358,879	7,041,980	19,953,134
Percent under 18 years of age	24.5%	32.1%	33.3%
Percent 62 years and older	16.9%	11.6%	11.2%
Median age	32.7	29.2	28.1
Average income	\$10,282	\$10,972	\$10,732
Per capita income	3,983	3,884	3,632
Education (persons 25 years and older):			
Median school years completed	12.4	12.4	12.4
Percent high school graduates	62.5%	62.0%	62.6%
Married status (14 years and older):			
Single	23.4%	25.3%	25.3%
Married	58.8%	60.6%	62.4%
Widowed	10.1%	7.5%	6.8%
Divorced	7.7%	6.6%	5.5%
Persons per household	2.40	2.83	2.95

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

LONG BEACH LABOR MARKET

Employment By Industry, January 1976

Industry	Employment	Percent of Total
Construction	4,500	3.0%
Manufacturing	33,000	22.4
Transportation, Utilities ...	10,000	6.8
Retail Trade	23,800	16.2
Wholesale Trade	7,000	4.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6,900	4.7
Services	29,000	19.7
Government	30,000	20.4
Other	2,950	2.0
Total	147,150	100.0

Source: State Department of Employment Development.

The largest single employer in Long Beach is the Douglas Aircraft Company, a unit of the McDonnell Douglas Corporation. This company is described more fully in the section entitled "Industry." Several large federal facilities provide the basis for substantial employment in the government category. Among these are Long Beach Naval Shipyard and the Veterans' Hospital.

Two utilities, General Telephone Company of California and Southern California Edison Company, have a combined employment of over 2,300 in the city. Other large non-manufacturing employers in the community are Long Beach Unified School District, City of Long Beach, Long Beach City College, and California State University, Long Beach. A list of major employers in the City appears below.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Major Employers, 500 or More Employees

Firm	Product/Service	No. of Employees ^①
Douglas Aircraft Co.	Commercial aircraft	14,500
U. S. Navy	Long Beach Naval Shipyard	7,190
Long Beach Unified School District	Education	5,021
City of Long Beach	Municipal government	4,750
U. S. Government	All offices in city	4,746
Veterans Administration Hospital	Medical care	3,228
California State University, Long Beach	Education	3,213
Memorial Hospital	Medical care	1,925
Pacific Maritime Assn.	Marine cargo handling	1,790
Grayson Controls (Robertshaw Controls)	Home and industrial controls	1,425
County of Los Angeles	All offices in city	1,389
Bauer/St. Mary's Hospital	Medical care	1,325
General Telephone Co.	Utility	1,288
Southern California Edison Co.	Utility	1,100
Long Beach Community Hospital	Medical care	715
Buffum's	Department store	700
Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram	Newspaper	650
State of California	All offices in city	636
Pacific Hospital	Medical care	566
Bank of America	Commercial bank	565
Procter & Gamble	Soaps, oils, shortenings	550
Pacific Valves Inc.	Valves	547
Petroleum Maintenance Co.	Contractor	500

^① Full-time employees.

Source: City of Long Beach.

Approximately 60 percent of the employed residents of Long Beach work in the City, based on findings of the 1970 Federal Census. Others commute to jobs throughout Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The California Department of Employment Development compiles monthly data on the status of employment and unemployment in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Labor Market (Los Angeles County). As an integral part of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, Long Beach benefits from the wide variety of job opportunities available in neighboring communities of Los Angeles County.

As of January 1977, 3,031,500 residents of this labor market were employed and 265,800 were unemployed. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.8% compares with an unemployment rate of 9.6% in January 1976.

For the year 1976, there were 3,106,800 nonfarm jobs available in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Labor Market. Over 25 percent of these jobs were in manufacturing and about 23 percent were in wholesale and retail trade. Other principal sources of employment are services and government. A summary of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in this labor market since 1972 is shown below. As reflected in this tabulation, the fastest growing categories of

nonfarm employment during the 1972-76 period were non-durables manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, services, and local government.

In January 1977 (latest monthly data available) nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 3,153,300, an increase of 110,400 over the previous January. Largest increases during the period were in services, manufacturing (principally durable goods), and trade, in that order.

Industry

Long Beach is an important component of the Los Angeles County industrial complex, the largest concentration of major industrial firms in the western United States. As is true throughout the county, the aircraft/aerospace products group is the most important single industrial category in the Long Beach area. Other important industries include shipbuilding, petroleum products, chemicals, fabricated metals, food and kindred products.

The U.S. Census Bureau, in its 1972 Economic Census, reported 406 manufacturing establishments in the City, of which 117 were engaged in fabricated metal products or machinery. There were 104 plants employing 20 or more workers. More than 38,000 employees in industrial plants drew a payroll exceeding \$457 million.

LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH LABOR MARKET

Nonagricultural Employment By Industry

Annual Averages (000)

Industry	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Construction	100.6	110.2	105.1	96.1	96.4
Manufacturing—Durables	528.4	562.1	560.9	519.4	521.8
Manufacturing—Nondurables	251.5	265.1	268.3	255.2	270.5
Transportation, Utilities	171.3	178.9	178.8	174.9	173.3
Wholesale Trade	197.1	211.1	219.2	218.7	225.5
Retail Trade	460.1	478.6	481.9	478.2	488.8
Finance, Insurance	177.7	185.9	185.6	184.5	188.2
Services	566.1	606.1	627.5	633.7	647.4
Government—Federal	67.2	66.5	69.1	69.4	67.8
Government—State and Local	369.0	372.4	384.1	405.8	415.8
Other	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.3
Total	2899.6	3047.4	3091.4	3046.9	3106.8

Source: California Department of Employment Development.



New DC-10 aircraft being prepared for delivery.

As stated earlier, the largest employer in Long Beach is the Douglas Aircraft Co. plant located on a 424-acre site at the Long Beach Airport. The plant, which has a covered area in excess of 6.7 million square feet, is utilized in the production of DC-9 and DC-10 commercial jetliners.

McDonnell Douglas Corporation, the parent organization, employs over 25,000 persons in Southern California. Douglas Aircraft Company, headquartered in Long Beach, employs over 18,000, with 14,500 at the Long Beach plant. Douglas Aircraft Co. also has plants at Torrance, Lomita, Palmdale and Compton. McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. maintains headquarters at nearby Huntington Beach, where it employs 5,000, and operates additional plants at Sacramento and Vandenberg Air Force Base in Santa Barbara County.

Douglas Aircraft Co. has delivered more than 800 DC-9s and over 200 DC-10s to customers around the world.

The Grayson Controls Division of Robertshaw Controls Company employs 1,425 persons at Long Beach in the production of water heating and central heating controls. The company's Long Beach facility has an annual payroll exceeding \$15 million.

Other major manufacturers in Long Beach include Petrolane, a producer of liquefied petroleum gas and other products; Pacific Valves Inc.; Byron Jackson, Inc., maker of oil field equipment; Procter and Gamble, soap and shortening specialties; and National Can Co., a container manufacturer. Among the large oil refiners established in Long Beach are Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) and Standard Oil Company of California. Local operations of the Monsanto Co., B.F. Goodrich Co., and Bausch and Lomb add to the City's industrial base.

Military Installations

The U.S. Navy maintains a number of important facilities in the Long Beach area. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Supply Center and Naval Support Activity, located adjacent to the Port of Long Beach, play a major role within this complex.

The Terminal Island Naval Complex has an investment of more than \$185 million, exclusive of real estate, and provides employment for approximately 6,200 military and 9,134 civilian personnel. Eight ships and two afloat unit commanders are homeported in Long Beach. Annual operating costs of local Navy installations are estimated at \$219 million.

The Naval Hospital in Long Beach employs 600 military personnel and 480 civilians, in addition to the Navy employment at Terminal Island.

The U.S. Coast Guard has 1,043 military personnel and 93 civilians attached to the Federal Department of Transportation in Long Beach.

Commerce

The City's geographical location at the heart of a large population concentration, combined with its ready accessibility via freeways and arterial highways, create a business climate that has attracted major retail outlets. Within the City are a number of shopping centers in addition to the downtown area.

Taxable transactions in the City amounted to more than \$1 billion in 1974, and neared that level in 1975. For the first three quarters of 1976 (latest data available) taxable sales in Long Beach exceeded \$736 million, indicating another year of taxable transactions approximating \$1 billion. Growth of taxable sales in the City since 1971 is summarized below.

Following is a tabulation of permits to sell tangible personal property in the City as of July, 1976 and related taxable transactions by type of outlet for the first three quarters of 1976.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

1976 Taxable Transactions—

First Three Quarters

(\$000 omitted)

	No. Permits	Taxable Transactions
Retail Stores		
Apparel stores	190	\$ 21,300
General merchandise	84	59,269
Drugstores	80	17,452
Food stores	218	48,198
Packaged liquor stores	152	24,115
Eating and drinking places ..	859	91,500
Home furnishings and appliances	229	25,312
Building material and farm implements	86	38,942
Auto dealers and auto supplies	163	135,403
Service stations	293	65,807
Other retail stores	787	66,162
Retail Stores Total ..	3,141	\$593,460
All Other Outlets	4,419	142,810
Total All Outlets	7,560	\$736,270

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Taxable Transactions

(\$000 omitted)

Year	Retail Outlets		All Outlets	
	Permits	Transactions	Permits	Transactions
1971	3,123	\$533,499	6,672	\$ 712,627
1972	3,169	588,717	6,839	787,509
1973	3,182	684,148	6,972	901,383
1974	3,146	794,727	7,115	1,052,687
1975	3,130	639,699	7,310	969,137
1976 (9 mos.)	3,141	593,460	7,560	736,270

Source: State Board of Equalization.

A planned regional shopping center encompassing six city blocks will provide the nucleus of a revitalized downtown business district. Bounded by Third Street, Pine Avenue, Sixth Street and Long Beach Boulevard, the Ernest Hahn development will have 634,000 square feet of commercial space parking for 3,000 cars and more than 100 retail and service establishments. Anchor tenants are Buffum's, Montgomery Ward and J. C. Penney Co. department stores. The multipurpose complex will also include movie theatres, restaurants and recreational facilities. The project will cost an estimated \$100 million. Construction is expected to begin in late 1977.

Construction

The City issued building permits valued at over \$434 million during the five-year period ending in 1976. Of this total dollar volume, about 55 percent consisted of non-residential construction, predominately new commercial permits. Residential permits approved during this period represented 9,459 housing units. Over 92 percent were in multi-family structures. Annual permit values since 1972 are summarized in the tabulation below. Some of the larger permits awarded by the City in 1976 are listed on page 25.

In order to meet increasing demands for public services in the Long Beach area, the State of California plans to build a major office structure of approximately 155,000 square feet. Construction will

begin in 1978 on Broadway across from the Civic Center Complex. The cost is estimated in excess of \$10 million.

There are several major residential developments underway within the City of Long Beach. Marina Pacific consists of approximately 1,500 condominium units and supporting commercial development. The first phase of the project is completed. The second phase of the residential units and commercial development is awaiting a permit from the Coastal Commission. The total cost of the project is estimated at approximately \$150,000,000. The Coves is a planned townhouse development with 198 units, including some commercial facilities and private boat slips. Cost of the project is estimated at \$40,000,000. Construction is scheduled to start later this year.

Some 1,500 luxury and moderately priced high-rise condominiums are planned on a 25-acre site adjacent to Aquatic Park and the Long Beach Convention Center. The cost is estimated at \$130 million, with the first phase of construction to begin in 1978.

Convention and Tourism Activity

Long Beach, offering eight miles of public beaches, boating facilities, marinas, sport fishing, amusement park, fine shops and other recreational advantages, has for many years been a primary vacation site. In addition to the facilities within the City, the many

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Building Permit Valuations

(\$000 omitted)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Value:					
Residential	\$ 79,223	\$ 47,020	\$17,296	\$29,222	\$23,241
New commercial	14,462	32,000	58,628	6,088	13,126
New industrial	2,887	4,379	6,759	1,639	2,223
Other non-residential	20,717	16,953	13,353	29,164	16,036
Total	\$117,289	\$100,352	\$96,036	\$66,113	\$54,626
Number of residential units:					
Single	206	177	31	109	125
Multiple	3,962	2,387	388	628	286
Total	4,168	2,564	419	737	411

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Large Building Permits 1976

Project	Owner/Builder	Amount
Home for Aged	J. Slomovic & Rea Corp.	\$1,379,625
Medical offices	City of Long Beach	1,800,000
Industrial	Thums (Oil contractor)	2,926,000
Stores	Westwings Center	1,011,500
Theater and restaurant	Bixby Ranch Co.	790,000
Office buildings	John Read Realty	521,450
Parking garage	Marina Pacifica	968,000
Home for Aged	Jacobs	1,124,152
Apartments (24)	Senior-one Investments	591,400
Office building	Norris Industries	2,205,000
Apartments (24)*	Don Hazzard	683,839

*Permit issued in January 1977.

Source: *California Construction Trends*, Security Pacific Bank.

attractions of Los Angeles County, Orange County, and the Southern California complex are within driving distance.

Over the years the City has been successful in attracting many major conventions. Trade shows, conventions, athletic contests and other events are held at the Long Beach Arena, an \$8 million, 15,000 seat facility opened in 1961. Five thousand parking spaces surround the Arena.

During 1975/76, the City hosted 141 conventions, shows and events attended by 94,000 delegates, with total estimated delegate expenditures of \$11,500,000. Hotel/motel occupancy tax (6%) receipts for the year were \$588,000, an increase of \$94,000 over 1974/75 tax receipts. Following is a record of conventions and delegate attendance since 1970.

Fiscal Year (June 30)	No. of Conventions	No. of Delegates
1970	49	68,900
1971	64	95,000
1972	70	117,000
1973	126	111,000
1974	168	114,000
1975	134	99,000
1976	141	94,000

Source: Long Beach Convention and News Bureau.

Long Beach Convention Center

The City's tourist and convention industry will be vitalized considerably with the completion of the Long Beach Convention Center in the fall of 1977. Now approximately 90% complete, this complex (previously known as the Pacific Terrace Center), will be one of the world's largest and will provide outstanding convention, trade show and meeting room facilities. The \$51 million development will be linked to the existing 15,000 seat arena and will include: an Exhibition Hall of 100,000 square feet; a large theater/auditorium with 3,150 seats; a Jewel Box Theater with 864 seats; meeting rooms in excess of 20,000 square feet; and an 802-car parking structure to complement existing parking facilities at the arena. The project is being financed from lease revenue bonds, gas utility revenue bonds, and Tidelands oil revenues.

A \$28 million Sheraton Hotel of 568 rooms will be constructed adjacent to the Exhibition Hall, with construction to start in late 1977. Completion of this facility in 1979 is planned to coincide with development of the Shoreline Aquatic Park, a recreational outlet for citizens and tourists of all ages. The 50-acre site, now under construction, will include a pavilion, swimming beach, children's play area, amphitheater, picnic area, sailing beach, botanical gardens and a small boat-rental concession. The park is located south of Shoreline Drive on raised eleva-



Aerial photograph of downtown Long Beach looking south. The Long Beach Convention Center Complex, the Long Beach Civic Center and Oceangate areas are seen in the center of the picture. The Port of Long Beach occupies the area in San Pedro Bay between the shoreline and the breakwater. A portion of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard appears at the far right center.

tion land fill. The cost is estimated at \$7 million. Linking Aquatic Park with other developments will be an elevated 35-foot wide boardwalk running down Pine Avenue from Ocean Boulevard. This \$1.8 million boardwalk will permit shoppers, conventioners and tourists convenient access to all downtown and shoreline facilities.

The 300 room Shoreline Hotel and up to five restaurants are planned for south of Shoreline Drive, east of the Aquatic Park site. This hotel and restaurant complex will include a five-acre harbor area to be developed with up to 100 guest-mooring boat slips. Construction will begin in 1978 for completion in 1980. Cost is estimated at \$15 million.

A proposal has been presented to the City Council whereby a downtown Marina would be constructed at an estimated cost of \$20,000,000. The Marina would be located in the vicinity of the Grissom Oil Island and would include some 1,650 20 to 60 foot slips, user parking spaces, public paths, bikeways and fishing areas. Completion of the Marina could be accomplished by 1981/82 with financing being derived from the sale of revenue bonds and a state loan. The facility would also complement long range plans for downtown redevelopment by increasing the utility as well as the attractiveness of the shoreline.

Grand Prix

Formula 5000 cars raced through city streets and along the shoreline during the Long Beach Grand Prix in September 1975. The race, the first to be run on city streets in this country in 50 years, was in preparation for the March 28, 1976, United States Grand Prix West Formula 1. In April 1977 Long Beach again hosted the Grand Prix West for Formula 1 cars.

Queen Mary

The Queen Mary was opened to the public in 1971 and provides the City with another unique visitor and tourist attraction. The six-deck Museum of the Sea is the only facility of its kind in the world. The Queen Mary features three major restaurants, three fast food service facilities and about 40 specialty shops. There is a Hyatt Hotel aboard the ship with 403 rooms.

Marysgate English Village, a shopping village consisting of 40 shops and restaurants of old English style architecture, opened on a land site adjacent to the ship in May 1974. The village, which includes an English pub, was constructed at a cost of \$2 million.

The Queensway Hilton, located on 18.8 waterfront acres west of the Queen Mary, is a development uniquely designed to afford 85 percent of the rooms with ocean views. Phase one of 200 rooms is now complete and open; Phase two of 225 rooms must be completed by the developer within two years under an agreement with the City. A marina with 570 boat slips is also proposed as part of the development.

To further enhance the City's convention and tourist industry, a Cruise Ship Terminal is under consideration for construction on the east side of Pier J. The facility, to be integrated with the marina complex, will serve cruise ships sailing the islands of the South Pacific and Mexican ports of call. The amount of financing and construction schedule have not been determined.

Redevelopment

The Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach was established in 1961 to carry out the West Beach Project and other civic improvements. In addition to West Beach, redevelopment now active includes Long Beach Poly High, Downtown, and the West Long Beach Industrial Redevelopment Projects. The four projects have a combined 1976/77 assessed valuation in excess of \$85 million.

Oceangate (West Beach Project) is an 11-acre office/commercial complex located in close proximity to the Long Beach Convention Center. A 16-story commercial office building housing the regional headquarters of Union Bank, a Wells Fargo Bank office complex, and a shopping mall containing 49,000 square feet have been completed. Norris Industries, Inc. is presently constructing a building to house corporate headquarters at the site. Slightly more than four acres remain to be developed at Oceangate.

Long Beach Poly High is a neighborhood redevelopment project.

The Downtown Redevelopment Project first appeared on the tax rolls this year (1976/77 assessed valuation \$26,403,985). Within this area, Home Savings and Loan Association is building a 121,800 square foot regional headquarters building valued at \$8 million at the northwest corner of Ocean Boulevard and Long Beach Boulevard, east of the Civic Center.

The West Long Beach Industrial Development Project (Westside) also came on the tax rolls this year (assessed valuation \$53,749,845). It has been initiated to expand and improve the City's industrial

base. The project area encompasses 1,600 acres of prime industrial land between two freeways, and south of Pacific Coast Highway to the Port of Long Beach. The initial phase of development lies within a 355-acre area earmarked for a planned industrial park utilizing viable existing businesses. There are 60 diversified businesses and 27 owner-occupied residences in the area. The City proposes to create a modern industrial park which would provide between 10,000 to 15,000 new jobs. In August 1975 several property owners filed suit contesting the legality of the redevelopment plan. The plan was upheld in Superior Court. However, the City is deferring further activity pending resolution of a possible appeal.

The Long Beach Redevelopment Agency issued \$9,485,000 of Tax Revenue Allocation Bonds in 1965. A balance of \$5,485,000 will mature on February 1, 1995. The City has provided financial assistance to the Agency since February 1975. Debt service payments are on a current basis. It is projected that the Agency will be entirely self-sufficient from tax increment revenues and land sales by 1981.

Petroleum Production

The Wilmington Oil Field, second largest in the United States, traverses Long Beach. Since 1936 the City has developed publicly owned mineral rights on a lease basis. Basically these leases are divided into two categories: Upland Properties, the revenues of which are solely owned by the City, and Tidelands Properties, administered by the City, the revenues of which are shared by both the City of Long Beach and the State of California. Operation of the tidelands is carried out by three contractors — Long Beach Oil Development Company, Powerline Oil Company, and Thums Long Beach Company. All were selected by competitive bidding.

Average daily production of the Wilmington Field in the 1976 fiscal year was 174,476 barrels, with the tidelands accounting for 65% of the field total. Tidelands operations over the years have produced 846 million barrels of oil, and generated over \$1 billion in revenues to finance schools and water projects throughout the state.

In 1975/76 the City realized revenues of \$86,656,507 from tidelands operations and \$1,142,100 from the uplands area. Both are declines from the previous year. The decreases are due largely to the gravity pricing differential imposed by the Federal Energy Administration on local crude oil. Both houses of the State Legislature, the Gov-

ernor, and the California Congressional delegation have called for elimination of this differential.

The U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration has awarded Long Beach a \$3.5 million grant for a pilot demonstration of tertiary oil recovery.

City oil and gas revenues have gone into numerous public projects including the Port of Long Beach, a \$14 million public marina and Belmont Plaza, which was the site of the 1968 Olympic swimming and diving trials. Most recently, oil revenues have been used for the purchase and conversion of the Queen Mary into a maritime museum and the development of the Long Beach Convention Center.

Transportation

Industry, business and residents alike benefit from the excellent transportation network available in Long Beach. Water, rail, air and highway facilities are highly developed throughout the area.

Five freeways traverse the Long Beach Area, placing downtown Los Angeles within 30 minutes driving time. Long Beach Transportation Co., owned and operated by the City, provides local bus service, while interurban bus transportation is provided by the Southern California Rapid Transit District. Greyhound Lines and Continental Trailways maintain regional and national bus service from 24-hour terminals in the area.

Rail transportation is provided to the Long Beach area by the three major transcontinental railroads: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Reciprocal switching is available among all lines.

Motor freight is handled by 76 truck lines and 4,700 for-hire carriers for intrastate and interstate shipments. Overnight delivery is available to San Francisco, San Diego and Phoenix.

The Port of Long Beach is owned by the City and operated by the Harbor Department, which was created by amendment to the City Charter in 1931. Functioning primarily as a landlord, the Port leases or assigns most docks, wharves, transit sheds and terminals to shipping or terminal companies and other private firms for actual operation of these facilities. The complete harbor complex is one of the most versatile shipping installations in the nation, and ranks as the West Coast's busiest port. A \$50 million expansion program was completed in 1973.

Cargo tonnage handled by the Long Beach Harbor Department established new records for the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1976, totaling 29,378,454 tons with a value of \$6 billion. Containerized cargo has registered dramatic gains in recent years. The Port's 225-acre container complex is serviced by 12 high speed gantry cranes at the Port's four deep-water container terminals. All 68 berths are within one to three miles of the open ocean. With assets in excess of \$244 million the Port is a major factor in the local economy.

The City also owns and operates the Long Beach Airport, which annually places among the ten most active airports in the nation. The airport is equipped with the latest electronic navigational aids and has five runways varying from 4,200 to 10,000 feet.

Aircraft operation is coordinated by the Federal Aviation Administration, which controls the movement of all aircraft. The FAA has a 54-man staff which operates the tower and navigation facilities on a 24-hour basis. The modern system of control complexes includes: Airport Surveillance Radar, High Intensity Approach Lights, Runway Visual Range, Direction Finding, Instrument Landing System, VHF, UHF and other radio communications equipment. The National Weather Service offers 24-hour pilot briefing.

In 1976 the airport accommodated 644,061 air passengers, an increase of 34,048 from the previous year. There are 120 industrial tenants on the 1,283-acre airport site, ranging from one-man operations to the giant McDonnell Douglas aircraft plant.

Additional air transportation facilities for passengers and freight are available at Los Angeles International Airport and Orange County Airport, both within a 30-minute drive from central Long Beach via freeway.

Utilities

Utility services in the City are provided by the following:

Electricity—Southern California Edison Company, Gas—Long Beach Gas Department, Telephone—General Telephone Company and Pacific Telephone Company, Water—Long Beach Water Department, and Sewer—City of Long Beach.

Education

Long Beach is served by five unified school districts. Most of the City is within the Long Beach Unified School District which provides primary and secondary educational facilities for approximately 58,000 students. The district is considered to be one of the finest in the nation in terms of finance, administration and the scholastic record of its students.

The district operates 55 elementary, 14 junior high, one junior-senior high school, five high schools, one continuation high school, and one guidance-opportunity school.

Post secondary education is available at Long Beach City College, a tax-supported two-year institution administered by the Long Beach Community College District. In addition to the lower division college program, extensive adult education and trade school facilities are offered. Current total enrollment is approximately 31,000, including 6,000 full-time students.

California State University, Long Beach is located on a 320-acre site in the eastern portion of Long Beach on land donated by the City. Opened in 1949 as Los Angeles-Orange County State College, the institution has been given university status and has the largest attendance in the State University and College system with a current enrollment of more than 31,800. A distinguished educational program at this university offers 62 undergraduate and 50 graduate degree majors.

Enrollment in the above educational systems for the past five years is presented below.

Year	Long Beach Unified School District	Long Beach City College	California State University, Long Beach
1972/73 ..	64,040	24,870	29,410
1973/74 ..	61,765	25,800	30,457
1974/75 ..	59,890	28,417	30,953
1975/76 ..	59,271	32,241	32,389
1976/77 ..	58,232	31,065	31,800

Source: Data furnished by each school system.

Other prestigious degree institutions in Los Angeles and Orange Counties include the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of California at Irvine, California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, University of Southern California, and the Claremont Colleges.

Long Beach is the permanent headquarters location for the 19-campus California State University and College System. The trustees of the state system accepted a 6.4-acre site in the western part of Long Beach offered by the City. A three-story office building of approximately 100,000 square feet was completed in late 1976 at a cost of \$5.2 million.

Long Beach has become a center for companies and institutions engaged in the exploration of the

ocean and the development of its resources. In early 1972, the Trustees of the California State University and College system officially designated the Long Beach shoreline as the site for the creation of an Ocean Studies Center, an ocean science and technology education and research center to be operated as a consortium of six California State Colleges in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Construction of the Center, estimated to cost \$50 million, is expected to begin in 1978.

Community Facilities

Long Beach has eight general hospitals, a Veterans Administration Hospital and 75 rest homes. Approximately 675 physicians/surgeons, 225 dentists, and 140 other medical specialists practice in the community. The City has 14 public libraries.

The Long Beach Recreation Department coordinates and maintains municipal and school recreational services, including 26 clubhouses, 6 day camp areas; 51 ballfields, a mountain camp, 27 park playgrounds, 35 tennis courts, 4 youth clubs, 4 swimming pools and a Porta-Pool in summer.

The Park Department maintains 43 parks totaling 1,620 acres, beautified areas totaling 203 acres, and

over 55 miles of traffic islands. El Dorado Park, comprising 690 acres, preserves land for recreation which might otherwise have been used for subdivisions or other private purposes. Originally farmland, the flat treeless terrain was converted into rolling parkland by moving and contouring over 2 million cubic yards of soil. More than 40 acres of lakes were created, and the once bare land now has over 15,000 trees of different species, and the planting continues. El Dorado has been opened in phases, beginning in 1958 when the first 285 acres were made available to the public.

The Park Department operates four golf courses in the City. The Virginia Country Club course is private.

The City Marine Department has responsibility for the control and safeguarding of all recreational activities in the City's water areas, shores and beaches. Included are the \$14 million Long Beach Marina with a capacity of 2,000 boat slips and a waiting list of over 10,000. Covering 150 acres of what was formerly mud flats, the application of Tideland revenues and engineering knowledge changed wasteland area to one of the largest municipally owned and operated small-boat marinas in the world.

California State University at Long Beach



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